

# Great NEWS from IRELAND,

Being motives of encouragement for

## THE Officers and Souldiers

Who Serve in

## THE Present War against the Irish, 16. Octob. 1689.

Licensed and Entered according to Order. 1689.

**H**E that reads the Ancient and Modern Histories of that Kingdom, will there find the irreconcilable Hatred the *Irish* have, and ever had, to the *British*, and will also find that as oft as they have had Power, they have exerted that Power, as much as in them lay, to the destruction of the *British* Persons and Plantations. 2. That when the Religion of the Crown and People of England was the same with that of the Native *Irish*, yet their Hatred was the same then as now, as appears by *G. Cambrensis*, by *Spencer*, by *Paccata Hibernia*, and in divers Acts of Parliaments before the Reign of *K. Henry the 8th*. 3. More Severe Laws were made against the *Irish* in those times than since the Reformation, as may be seen in the said Statutes. 4. Both before the Reformation of Religion, and since, it appears, that whatever was the persuasion of the Crown of England in matters of Religion, they still found it thier Interest to lessen and discourage the *Irish* Interest, and to enlarge and encourage the *British* Interest in that Kingdom. 5. *K. H. the 8th*. his Son *K. Ed. the 6th*. his 2 Daughters *Q. Mary* and *Q. Elizabeth*, though of different Interests in matters of Church and State, still pursued that end, as by the Laws made in those times is evident. 6. *Q. Mary* who was a protest Papiist, and persecuted Protestants in England, pursued the same end, and encouraged Protestants in that Kingdom, as by the Statutes then made may appear. 7. Those Governours who have most effectually pursued those ends, have been ever Celebrated as the best Governours of that Kingdom, and the best Servants to the Crown of England. 8. The Crown of England, and the respective Governours of that Kingdom, knowing it natural for a Conquered People to hate their Conquerors, and as well knowing that the numbers of the *Irish* were made Superior to the *British*.

First, much several Laws to put the chief Places of Trust and Power in that Kingdom, into *British* hands, as the Laws themselves testify, and Secondly, but finding this too weak a Ballance, they then Settled and Established a standing *British* Army for the *British* further Security.

8. Since the Reformation of Religion, the *Romish* Clergy have improved that innate Hatred of the *Irish* to the *British* to a higher Elevation than before, as was too evident in their last Rebellion in 1641, of which the Acts of Settlement and Acts of Attainder in the Reigns of *Charles the 1st*. and *Cha. the 2d.* are Records to future Ages. The said Clergy having assumed to themselves an absolute Sovereignty over the Consciences, Lives, and Estates, of the Natives of their Communion, have most Zealously Imposed and Infused such Principles, as are most suitable and conducing to their own ends, and to the Ignorance and Barbarity of the deluded Natives.

As, 1. That Ignorance is the Mother of Devotion. 2. That there is but one Church, and that is the *Roman Catholick*

Church. 3. That the said Church, like *Noah's Ark*, those only are saved that are in it, and all lost that are without it. 4. That they must believe as the Church believes. 5. That the Priests are this Church. 6. That the Priests have the Keys of Heaven, Hell, and Purgatory, and they shut and open them as they please. 7. That the Priests Absolution is Gods Absolution. 8. That Obedience to the Church, viz. the Priests, is better than Sacrifice to God. 9. That Disobedience is worse than the Sin of Witchcraft. 10. That the Protestants are all Excommunicated Hereticks. 11. That they are all Secluded Heaven, 12. That Dominion and Propriety are founded in Grace, and that Protestants having not Grace, have no right to either. 13. That Protestants are all workers of Iniquity, and ought to be destroy'd, and that it is no more Sin to kill a Heretick (viz. a Protestant.) than to kill a mischievous Dog. 14. That an Oath taken on a Protestant Bible, is no more obliging, than if taken on *Aesop's Fables*. 15. That Private Christians are not to Dispute matters of Religion, but are to receive that Knowledge from their Priests. 16. That the Priests and not the People are accountable to God for the Peoples mistakes in matters of Religion. 17. That the Priests Pronouncing the Words of Consecration, make a piece of Bread to be a God.

And Lastly, that Private Christians ought not to have, read, or keep a Bible. These and many other as dangerous and destructive Principles, appears not only to be held and believed by those Ignorant and Barbarous People, but are proved, and that by a Reverend and no less learned a Prelate then the present Bishop of *Lincolne*, to be the Doctrines and Practices of the *Papists*, and Canons of their Church, and are very suitable to *Urbanus Octavus* his Bull, for Consecrating the Horrid and Bloody Rebellion in 1641. A Learned Subtle, and United Clergy, imposing and improving these and the like Principles into an illiterate, immoral, loose, and barbarous People, byassed with Prejudice and Malice against the Persons, Professions and Laws, of the Crown of England, as they must needs advance the *Irish* *Papists*, as aforesaid, to the highest elevation of Biggotry, so it must needs render them unable and incapable to receive any Places of Trust and Power from a Protestant Prince, or to Exercise it over a Protestant People: From whence it naturally follows,

1. That all places of Trust and Power in the Kingdom of Ireland must be put into the hands of Protestants, and 2. That the Numbers of these Biggotted *Irish* *Papists* being so disproportionate, and their Hatred against the *British* Protestants so irreconcilable, it further appears, as aforesaid, that the *British* cannot be safe in Ireland without a good standing Protestant Army for their constant Security. 3. That this Army put into the Hands of Sober, Virtuous, Discreet and experienced Officers, will not only be a Security to the Protestants there, but a Seminary to the Crown of England, whence,

whence, as occasion offers, may be drawn good Officers and Souldiers. 4. That in the Kingdom of Ireland are many fixed and established Garrisons, which the Government usually granted for Life, with considerable Revenues, Fees, and Perquisites, over and above the Establishment of their pay. 5. That the Officers of the Army have usually had the Addition of Civil Employ, which are many times more Beneficial than Military Offices, and given them to make their persons and employ the more Considerable in their respective Stations, which said employ upon enquiry will be found to be many in number, as well as considerable in point of profit, and may be reducible to the following Heads.

1. The Officers and Dependants on the Chief Governour and State in Ireland, they are in a great measure the same with those of the King and State in England, and at a moderate Calculation cannot be less than two hundred. 2. The Officers and Dependants on the Courts of Judicature, are also much the same with those of England, and are more than four hundred. 3. The Officers and Dependants on the standing Army, Garrisons train of Artillery and Stores, are not less than five hundred. 4. The Officers and Dependants on the Kings certain and casual Revenue, including the Perogative, Admiralty, and Post-Office, are best computed from the Annual Charge of the Crown, which is to them more than forty thousand pounds per Annum, and are not less in number than 400 Employes. 5. As to the Officers and Dependants on the Church, it is well known what the whole Kingdom is divided into 22 Dioceses, each Diocese hath his Bishoprick; the 4 Provinces have each of them an Arch-Bishop with about 2508 Parishes, with their respective Dignitaries, which though inferior in number to those in England, yet what they have is near equal in value, and settled by Law as in England, and cannot have less than Employes for 3000 Persons, who must be all Protestants. 6. The number of the respective Counties, Cities, Towns Corporate, and Burroughs, Employes, are best known by the Survey of the whole Kingdom, which is near equal to England, (Wales excepted) and consists of 32 Counties, beside the Counties of the respective Cities, each County having several Towns Corporate, and all Judicial and Ministerial Employments with several distinct Revenues of Houses, Lands, Fees, and other Perquisites to support the Dignities of their respective Communities and their Officers, which being the highest and only places of Trust and Power in the said respective Counties, Cities, Towns Corporate and Burroughs, of the Kingdom, must be presumed to have a suitable Support, and cannot be in Number less than Eight Hundred.

So that the whole Number of the said Employes in Church and State appears to be more than 5300 Places of Reputation, Trust, Power, and plentiful Support, viz. to the Church 3000, and to the State 2300, which must be all put into the hands of Protestants, though the Irish Papists should be so wise as to submit on the 10th. of April, 1689. to the Terms held forth in the King and Queens Declaration to all their Loving Subjects in that Kingdom, bearing Date at White-hall the 22d of February, 1688. But in case of their Refusal, their will be a much greater Encouragement to the Protestant Officers and Souldiers who are or shall be Engaged in the War, as appears by the following particulars.

1. The Irish Papists having had the favour of the two last Kings, by Donations and Restorations, are much Richer now, then in the Year 1641. 2. The greatest of their Lands, having been Improved by the British, and when so Improved, taken from them and given the Irish, were lately of much greater Value then in 1641. 3. The said Irish, are now in possession as of their own Right, of near four Millions of Acres of the best Land, and best Improved, in that Kingdom. 4. The said Lands with the Improvement cannot be of less Value then eight Millions of Pounds. 5. The Forces agreed on by the House of Commons the 19th of March, 1688. to be forthwith Raised, being put into Sober and Experienced Officers Hands, and that Army well Paid, and Governed, may with God's Blessing, in all probability in Twelve Months time Reduce and Recover that Kingdom.

6. The whole Charge of that Army in Twelve Months cannot amount unto half a Million of Pounds, which is not a 16th of what will be got by the said Conquest, which is less then the Protestants have already lost, and the Irish Papists got, by plundering Houses and Stock off of Lands, besides the fall of the Rents and Devastation of Plantations. 7. The Kings Majesty; whose Word is as Sacred as his Office, hath by the Declaration aforementioned, assured to all such Officers and Souldiers as shall be Aiding and Assisting in the Reducing the said Kingdom, that all Lands and Estates that by Law shall by that Rebellion be forfeited to Him, shall be distributed and disposed unto the said Army. So that the Souldiery having good pay, a prospect of these Lands, and an Assurance of the aforesaid Civil Employ, let a Scrutiny be made into all the Military Services in Christendom, and see if thence can be Extracted one Instance of parallel, or equal Encouragement to this War of Reducing Ireland.

It is too sadly known that the British received all imaginable Discouragement, and the Irish all Inmanigable Favour, since the Year 1660, the respective Chief Governours publick Instructions being to favour the English, but their private and more effectual Instructions was still to favour the Irish; yet notwithstanding those varieties of Discouragements it is well known, that such hath been the Sobriety and Industry even of many of the private Soldiers both of Horse and Foot in the late General Crumwell's Army, that they were before the present Popish Government under Lyttelton possessed of considerable Estates Real and Personal, and also in considerable publick Employ in that Kingdom; and that which is yet more remarkable, and as equally True, is, That when some of the late Governours in Compliance with their private Instructions put several English out and Irish into Places of Trust and Power, they found the said Irish so unable and incapable to manage them, that they were forced against their Wills, as well as their private Instructions, to return them into the British or English hands, from whence they took them. Such of the Irish as were Sober, Industrious, and Men of Estates, were much better satisfied that those Employes were returned into English hands, then to have had them continued in the Irish. And that which is most remarkable, is, That our present Gracious Sovereign King William, Acting his own Principles, by making a Law for Ease of Tender Consciences, and an Act of Registry to secure Property, and frequently inspecting the Execution of the Judicial and Ministerial Officers, Examining the Records of the Respective Officers, Moderating and Asserting their Respective Fees, and placing all, as ought by Law, in British Protestant hands, receiving and reinforcing the Laws made against Vagabonds and Idle Persons, and requiring Justices of the Peace, pursuant to Law, to put forth to Trades such of the Natives Children as are unable to put them forth themselves, and thereby Encouraging Trade and Manufactory in the respective Counties, Cities, and Towns, of that Kingdom, and not suffer the Trade of the three Kingdoms, for to interfere or oppress each other; the wide Breaches now made upon the Protestants will soon be repaired in that Kingdom, the expensive Charge of the War soon repaid, and Ireland which hath been hitherto a Charge and Burthen to England, may for the future be made a place of great advantage both to the British Crown and to the British People; and afford better encouragements to industrious and sober Persons, than any of our Forreign Plantations, it being demonstrable, that as little encouragement as was received under the Government of the two last Kings, it is clear, that Cent per Cent profit with ease hath been made of money in that Kingdom, and that by the common and commonly known ways of Grazing Cattle, be that would but disburse 100*l*. in lean Cattle about the Month of May, might well raise that 100*l*. to 150*l*. in November following, though Beef the best, and Mutton, were both ordinarily then Sold in the Markets for one Half-penny a pound, and sometimes less; and in case the said Grazer would keep the said Cattle in House and feed them well in Winter, his money with ease might be doubled before the May following, it being frequently known that the very Hides and Tallow would clear the Price of Buying in, of the said Cattle.

F I N I S.

L O N D O N, Printed for S. Bourn in the  
Pall-Mall. MDCLXXXIX.